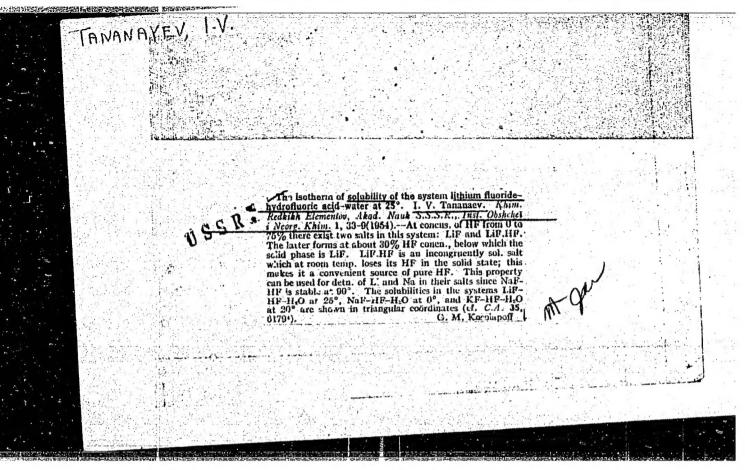
USSR/Chemistry - Lead, Theorium Jan	Jan/Feb 52
"Physicochemical Analysis of Systems of Importance to Analytical Chemistry. XX. The Solubility of Precipitates in Complex (Really Existing) Analytical Systems," I. V. Tananayev, I. B. Misetskaya, A. D. Vinogradova, Inst of Gen and Inorg Chem, Acasel USSR	intortance listy of Analyti- etskaya, Chem, Acad
"Zhur Analit Khim" Vol VII, No 1, pp 14-20 Studied soly in the system PbSO4 - Th(NO3 - Li2SO4- Hoo at 25°C. The Debye-Hueckel formula for calcg Ho at 25°C. The Debye-Hueckel formula system, the soly of PbSO4 is not suitable for this system, because of the marked chem interaction accompanied	20 for calca its system, accompanied
USSR/Chemistry - Lead, Theorium Systems (Contd)	Jan/Feb 52
24 h302 systalization at a distribution at a dis	for theory; lagram shows ppt - spracing all se on the lon er of the
(Et p48p:p1.00 14 H2)	
TANANAYEV, I. V.	<b>86</b>



TANANAYEV, I.V.; GIUSHKOVA, M.A.; SEYFER, G.B. Chemistry of lanthanum ferrocyanides and their application in ana-Carried Marie

lytic chemistry. Khim.redk.elem. no.1:58-86 154. (MIRA 8:3)

1. Institut obshchey i neorganicheskoy khimii im. H.S.Kurnakova AN SSSR.

(Lanthanum ferrocyanide)

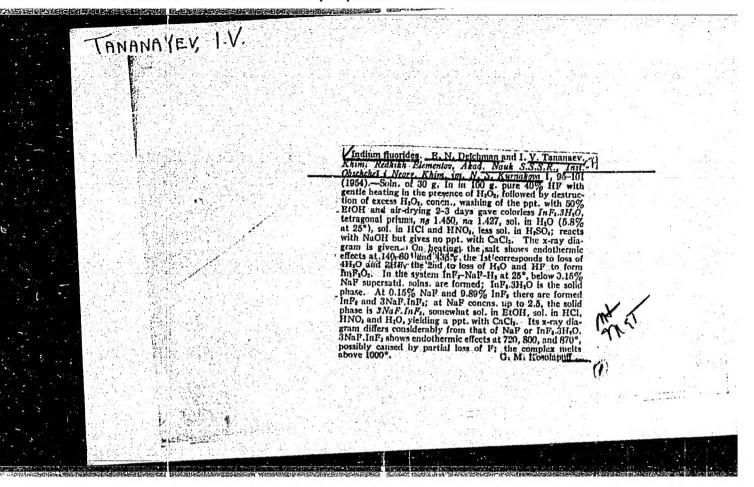
CIA-RDP86-00513R001754820007-7" APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/13/2001

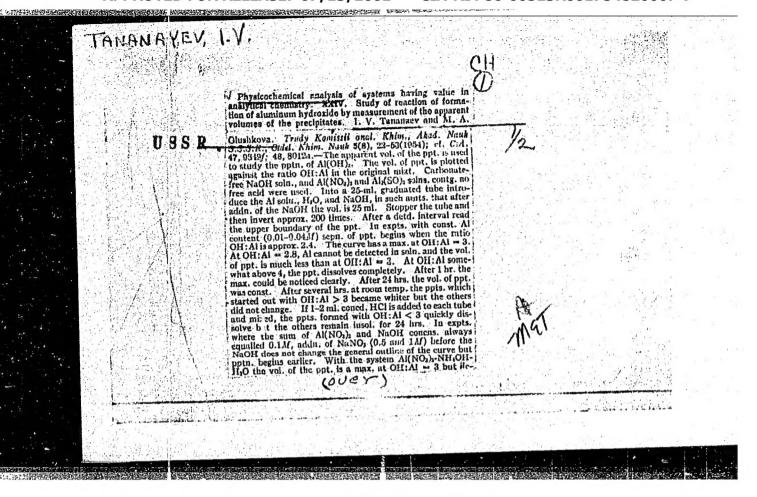
Study of the solutions of indium fluoride and oxalate. Khim.

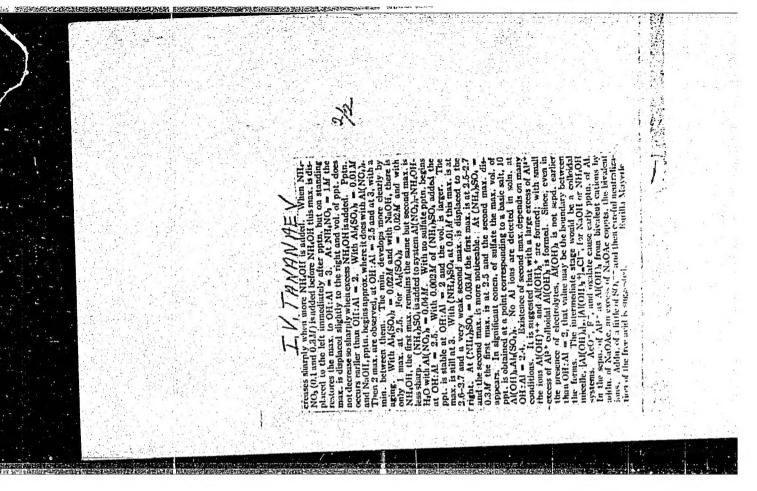
redk.elem. no.1:87-94 '54.

1. Institut obshchey i neorganicheskoy khimii im. N.S.Kurnakova AN SSSR.

(Indium salts)







# TANANAYEV, I.V. GRINBERG, A.A. (Leningrad); BABAYEVA, A.V. (Moscow); YATSIMIRSKIY. K.B. (Ivanovo); GOREMYKIN, V.I. (Moscow); BOLIY, G.B. (Moscow); FILIKOV, YA.A. (Kiyev); YAKSHIN, M.M. (Moscow); KEDROV, B.M. (Moscow); GEL'MAN, A.D. (Moscow); FEDDROV, I.A. (Moscow); MAKSIMTUK, Ye.A. (Leningrad); VOL'KENSHTEYN, N.V. (Leningrad); ZHDANOV, G.S. (Moscow); PPITSYN, B.V. (Leningrad); ABLOV, A.V. (Xishinev); VOLSHTEYN, L.M. (Dnepropetrovsk); TROITSKAYA, A.D. (Kazan'); KUGCHKO, M.A. (Moscow); RABATEVA, A.V.; TRONEV, V.G. (Moscow); RUBINSHTEYN, A.M. (Moscow) CHERNYAYEV, I.I.; GRINBERG, A.A.; TANANAYEV, I.V. Explanation of the transeffect. IEV. Sekt.plat.i blag.met. no.28: 56-126 '54. (Gompounds, Gomplex) (Flatinum)

TANAMAYEV, I. V. and BAUGOVA, N. V.

"On the Formation reaction of gallium hydroxide", Khimiya Redkikh Elementov, No. 2, p. 12, 1955.

The mechanism of the formation of gallium hydroxide was investigated by a study of the system  $GaCl_3-NaOH-H_2O_{\bullet}$  The measurements of solubility, light absorption and volumes of precipitates were used for the investigation. The reaction takes place in five stages, depending on the molar ratios of NaOH to  $GaCl_3$  in the initial mixture, with the successive formation of  $Ga(OH)Cl_2$ ,  $Ga(OH)_2Cl_2$ ,  $Ga(OH)_2Cl$  (soluble basic salts),  $Ga(OH)_2.8Cl_{O.2}$  (insoluble basic salt),  $Ga(OH)_3$  and then soluble gallate.

SO: D-413171

TANANAYEV, I. V. and BAUJOVA, N. V.

"A study of the chemistry of gallium fluorides and their utilization for the separation of gallium from other metals", Khimiya Redkikh Elementov, No. 2, p 21, 1955.

A method of preparation of GaF<sub>3</sub>3H<sub>2</sub>0 by the action of hydrofluoric acid on metallic gallium. The reaction between GaCl<sub>3</sub>4 and HF in aqueous solutions was investigated, the formation of a stable GaF<sub>2</sub> ion was established. Solubility in the system: GaF<sub>3</sub>-NaF-H<sub>2</sub>0 at 25°C was investigated. The formation of a double salt of the composition 13NaF. 5GaF<sub>3</sub>, practically insoluble in sodium fluoride solutions was established. On the basis of the latter a method of quantitative precipitation of gallium from Zn, Co, Ni, W, Mo, Cd and Cu was developed.

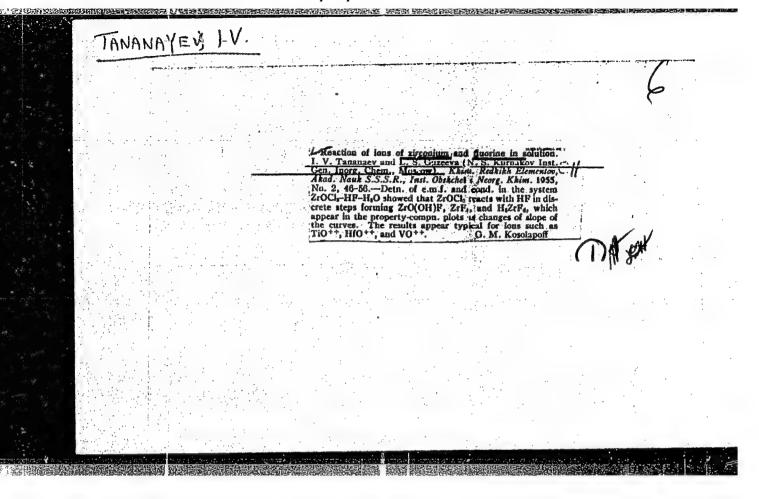
SO: D-413171

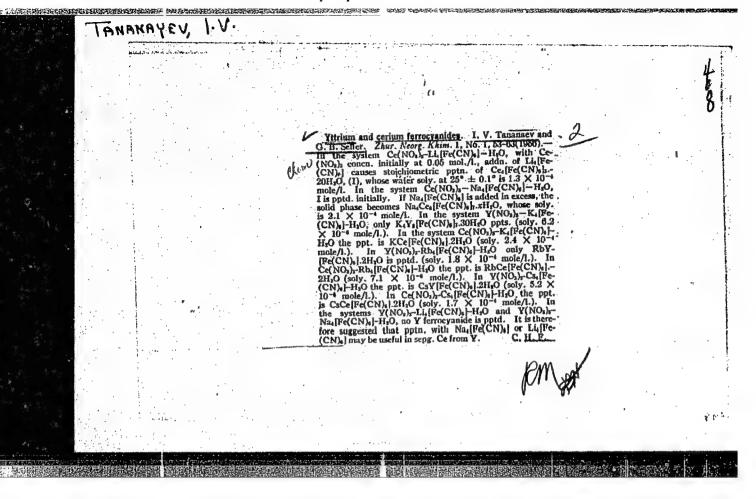
TANANAYEV, I. V. and DEYCHMAN, E. N.

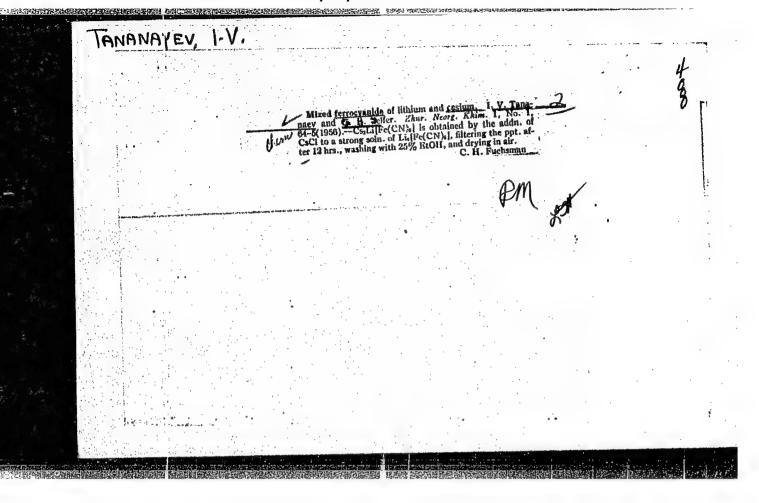
"On indium ferrocyanides", Khimiya Redkikh Elementov, No. 2, p 37, 1955.

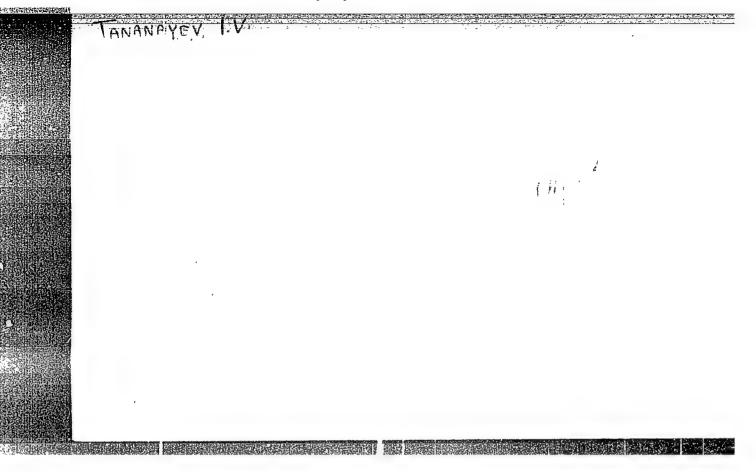
The systems: InCl<sub>3</sub> -Li<sub>4</sub>Fe(CN)<sub>6</sub>-H<sub>2</sub>O; INCl<sub>3</sub>-Na<sub>4</sub>Fe(CN)<sub>6</sub>H<sub>2</sub>O and INCl<sub>3</sub>-K<sub>4</sub>Fe (CN)<sub>6</sub>-H<sub>2</sub>O were investigated using solubility electroconductivity, potentiometric and turbidometric methods. Concentrations of components were those used uncer normal analytical conditions. It was found that in the first two systems indium ions react forming salts of the normal composition In<sub>4</sub> Fe(CN)<sub>6</sub>/<sub>3</sub> and in the third system, in addition to the normal, a double salt is formed uncer certain conditions.

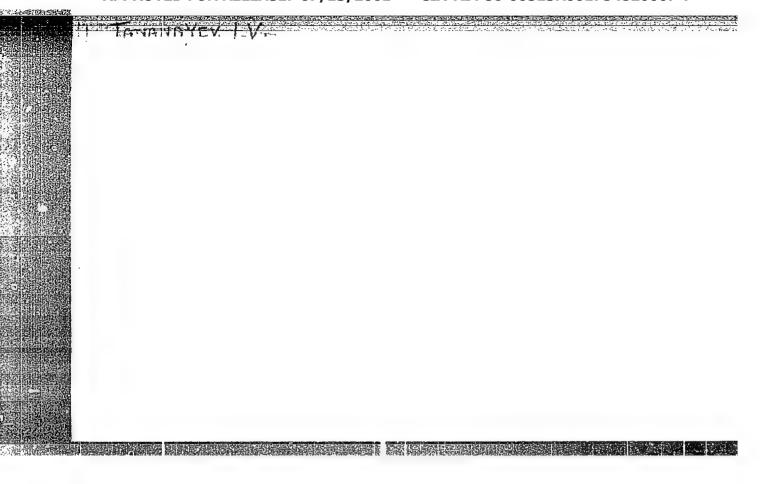
SO: D-413171

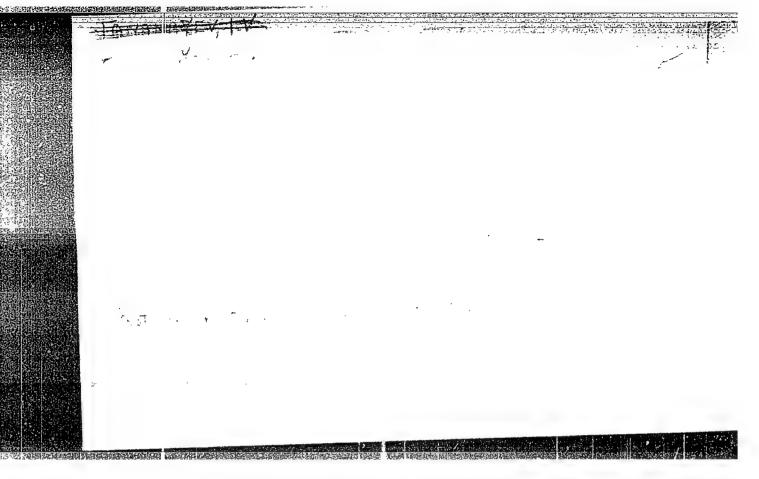


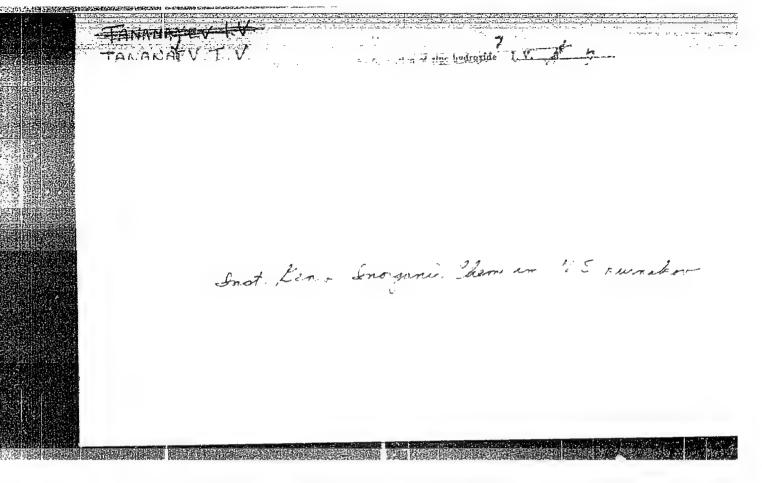


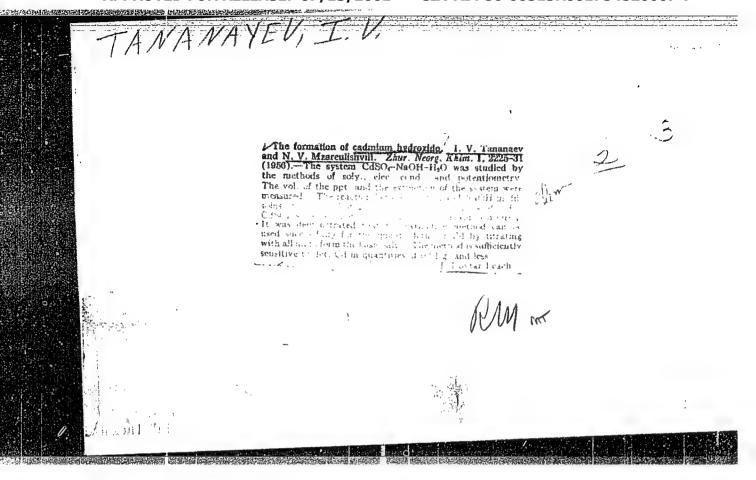












THNANAYEVER

USSR/Physical Chemistry - Thermodynamics. Thermochemistry. Equilibrium. Physico-chemical Analysis. Phase Transitions, B-8

Abst Journal: Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 1, 1957, 380

Author: Tananayev, I. V. Nikolayev, N. S., Buslayev, Yu. A.

Institution: None

Title: Investigation of the System HF-ZrF4-H20 by the Isothermal Solubility Method (Isotherm 0.50)

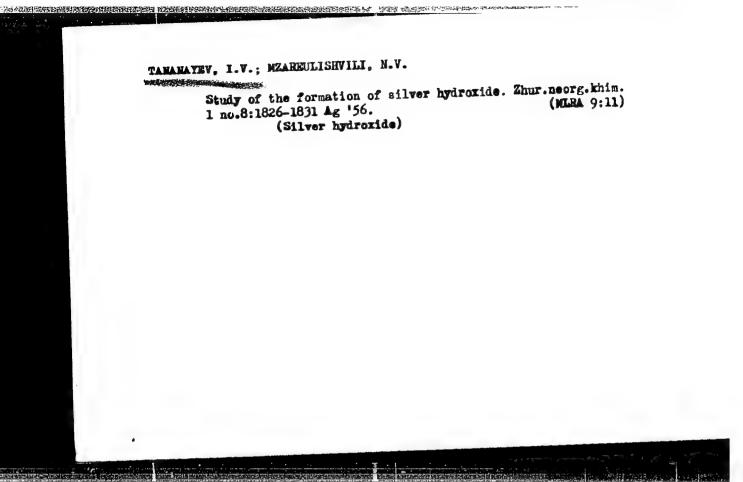
Original

Periodical: Zh. neorgan. khimii, 1956, Vol 1, No 2, 274-281

Abstract: The solubility at 0.5° in the system HF-ZrF4-H20 has been investigated for the range 0-100 percent HF. The following solid phases were found in the system: ZrOF2·2H20(I), ZrF4.3H20(II), H2ZrF6·H20(III), and ZrF4. From thermographic data thermal decomposition reactions for I, II, III, and ZrOF2 have been established. A method has been developed for the determination of both F and Zr when present

together.

Card 1/1



TANANAEV, I.V.

USSR/Inorganic Chemistry - Complex Compounds.

C.

: Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No 9, 1957, 30291 Abs Jour

Tananayev, I.V., Seyfer, G.B. Author

Inst : Mixed Ferrocyanides of Magnesium, Rubidium and Cesium Title

: Zh. neorgan. khimii, 1956, 1, No 9, 2017-2023 Orig Pub

: On the basis of the results of a study of the system Abst

MC1 - Mg./Fe(CN). J-H.O, wherein M is Rb or Cs, by the solubility method, it was found that the composition of the solid phase that separates, corresponds to the formula 3M./ Fe(CN), J. 4Mg./ Fe(CN), J.12H.O. The composition is not altered on use of an excess of both components, in the case of Rb, while in the case of Cs, an ex-

cess of Mg / Fe(CN) / causes the formation of Cs / Fe(CN) / 2Mg / Fe(CN) / 10H 0.

Card 1/1

LANAWAYEN, I.U.,

USSR/Inorganic Chemistry. Complex Compounds.

C

Abs Jour

Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No. 8, 1957, 26490.

Author

Tananayev, I.V., Mzareulishvili, N.V.

Inst Title

Study of Reaction of Zinc Hydroxide Formation.

Orig Pub

Zh. neorgan. khimii, 1956, 1, No. 10,

2216 - 2224.

Abstract

The system ZnSO<sub>4</sub> - NaOH - H<sub>2</sub>O was studied by the solubility, the electrical conductivity, the potentiometric methods and the methods of light extinction and of precipitate volume measurement. It was established that the reaction between ZnSO4 and NaOH in an aqueous solution proceeds with the formation first of 4Zn(OH)2.ZnSO4 (I) and of Zn(OH)2 (II) after that. Considering

Card 1/2

USSR/Inorganic Chemistry. Complex Compounds.

C

: Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No. 8, 1957, 26490. Abs Jour

> the obtained data, the conclusion was arrived at that the quantitative determination of Zn2+ by titration with an alkali solution is possible by the following methods:

a) geometrical (by the formation of I and II)

b) conductometric (by the formation of I), and

c) potentiometric (by the formation of II).

Card 2/2

C

TANANAYEU, I.V.

USSR/Inorganic Chemistry. Complex Compounds.

Abs Jour Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No. 8, 1957, 26493.

Author Tananayev, I.V., Mzareulishvili, N.V.

Inst

Title Study of Reaction of Cadmium Hydroxide

Formation.

Orig Pub Zh. neorgan. khimii, 1956, 1, No. 10,

2225 - 2231.

Abstract

The system CdSO<sub>L</sub> - NaOH - H<sub>2</sub>O was studied by the solubility, the electrical conductivity, the potentiometric methods and the methods of light extinction and of precipitate volume measurement. It was established that the reaction between CdSO<sub>L</sub> and NaOH in a diluted aqueous solution proceeds with the formation first of 4Cd(OH)<sub>2</sub>.CdSO<sub>L</sub> and of

Card 1/2

USSR/Inorganic Chemistry. Complex Compounds.

C

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No. 8, 1957, 26493.

Cd(OH)<sub>2</sub> after that. Considering the obtained data, the conclusion was arrived at that the method of light extinction is applicable to the quantitative determination of Cd<sup>2+</sup> by titration with an alkali solution.

Card 2/2

TANANAYEV, I.V.; UL'YANOV, A.I.

AND THE PROPERTY OF THE STATE O

Physicochemical analysis of systems important in analytical chemistry. Part 25. Study of the coprecipitation of alkali metal sulfates with BaSO4. Trudy Kem.anal.khim. 7:3-20 '56. (MIRA 9:9)

1. Institut obshchey i neorganicheskey khimii ineni N.S. Kurnakeva AN SSSR. (Sulfates)

# TANANAYEV, I. V.

NAME AND PARTY OF THE PARTY OF

"The possibility of separating francium from cesium."

report presented at The Use of Radioactive Isotopes in Analytical Chemistry, Conference in Moscow, 2-4 Dec 1957
Vestnik Ak Nauk SSSR, 1958, No. 2, (author Rodin, S. S.)

TANAHATEV, I.V.; LEVINA, N.I.

Heodymium ferrocyanides. Khim.redk.elem. no.3:28-40 (MLRA 10:8)

1.Institut obshchey i neorganicheskey khimii im. N.S. Kurnakeva
Akademii nauk SSSR. (Weodymium ferrocyanides)

TANANAYEV. I.V.

137-58-2-4398

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, 1958, Nr 2, p 300 (USSR)

Tananayev, I.V., Bausova, N.V.

Gallium Ferrocyanides and Their Analytical Significance (Fer-AUTHORS: TITLE:

rotsianidy galliya i ikh analiticheskoye znacheniye)

Khimiya redkikh elementov, Nr 3, 1957, pp 41-56

Tests of solubility, light absorption, electrical conductivity, PERIODICAL: ABSTRACT:

and e.m.f. were used to study the reaction of Ga ions with the ferrocyanides of Li, K, and Na. In all the systems studied it was found that Ga4 [Fe(CN)6] 3 forms. Whenever surplus K4 [Fe(CN)6] and Na4 [Fe(CN)6] were present, formation was observed of mixed salts of NaGa [Fe(CN)6] (the H<sub>2</sub>O dissociation) ing) and KGa [Fe(CN)6] (soluble congruently). On the basis of the data obtained, new methods are proposed for determining Ga. Potentiometric titration with an Na4 [Fe(CN)6] solution made possible the determination of Ga in the presence of an Al content 100 times greater. With Na4 [Fe(CN)6] in a 100-cc solution it was possible to determine 0.2-30 mg of Ga by means of the heterodyne method. Amperometric titration with a K4 [Fe(CN)6] solution could be carried out in the presence of

Card 1/2

137-58-2-4398

Gallium Ferrocyanides and Their Analytical Significance

large quantities of Al, since the presence of the Al was reflected only in the slope of the titration curve.

N.G.

1. Gallium ferrocyanides-Analysis

Card 2/2

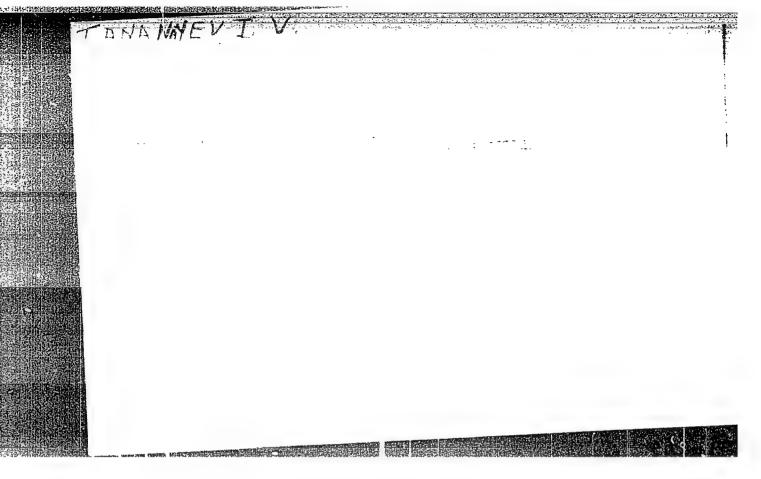
TANAMATEV, I.V.

Study of the reaction of indium hydroxide formatics. Khim; redk.

(MLEA 10:8)
elem. no.3:73-86 '57.

1.Institut obshehey i meorganicheskoy khimii im. N.S. Kurnakeva
Akademii nauk SSSR.

(Indium hydroxides)



62-12-1/20

AUTHOR:

Tananayev, I.V.

TITLE:

New Data Concerning the Chemistry of Some Rare Elements (Novyye

dannyye o khimii nekotorykh redkikh elementov) Lecture Delivered at the Meeting of the Department of Chemical Sciences of the AN USSR on October 31, 1957 (Doklad na sessii otdeleniya khimicheskikh nauk Akademii nauk SSSR 31 oktyabrya

PERIODICAL:

Izvestiya AN SSSR Otdelente Khimicheskikh Nauk, 1957, Nr 12,

pp. 1421-1428 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

Among the questions of greatest interest at present in physical chemistry there is also that of the elaboration of new reactions of rare alkaline metals. Nearly all of them form practically unsoluble mixed ferrocyanides with alkaline metals (see table 1). When solving the problem concerning easier methods for the production of a particularly pure liquid fluorine hydrogen and fluorine, the fluorine compounds of lithium, rubidium and cesium will attain particular importance. The lecture contains new data concerning the composition and the physical properties of various compounds of some rare elements. Among other things, also a survey is given of the insoluble mixed ferrocyanides, composed of various metals with lithium,

Card 1/2

New Data Concerning the Chemistry of Some Rare Elements. Lecture Delivered at the Meeting of the Department of Chemical Sciences of the AN USSR on October 31, 1957

62-12-1/20

rubidium and cesium. In this connection the lecturer recommends a number of new reagent precipitations. A rule governing the modification of the composition of mixed ferrocyanides containing rare alkaline earth metals was determined. Further, new details are given concerning the composition and durability of fluorides, oxalates, tartrates, and other compounds of gallium, indium, zirconium and germanium. There are 2 tables.

Institute for General and Inorganic Chemistry imeni N.S.Kurnakov ASSOCIATION:

AN USSR (Institut obshchey i neorganicheskoy khimii im.

N.S.Kurnakova Akademii nauk SSSR).

October 9, 1957 SUBMITTED:

Library of Congress AVAILABLE:

1. Chemical engineering-Conference 2. Flourine-Liquid 3. Flourine hydrogen-Liquid 4. Lithium 5. Rubium Card 2/2

CIA-RDP86-00513R001754820007-7" APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/13/2001

### CIA-RDP86-00513R001754820007-7 "APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/13/2001

TANANAYEY I-V.

560 Tananaev, I.V., Seifer, G.B., and Glushkova, M.A. AUTHOR:

Ferrocyanides of Trivalent Iron (O Ferrotsianidakh Trekhvalent-

TITLE: novo Zheleza.)

"Zhurnal Neorganicheskoy Khimii" (Journal of Inorganic Chemistry, PERIODICAL:

Vol.II, No.2, pp.268-280. (U.S.S.R.) 1957

In this investigation the behaviour of the cyanides of trivalent ABSTRACT:

iron in systems with lithium, sodium, potassium, rubidium and caesium has been studied by two methods: that of solubility and that of e.m.f. measurement. The equilibrium solutions obtained in the solubility experiments were used for the parallel study o the systems by the e.m.f. method using a platinum electrode with a saturated calomel electrode. From the results obtained conclusions are drawn on the general behaviour of trivalent iron ions in and ferrocyanides of different alkali metals when present together in systems. Differences due to the nature of the individual alkali metals were also noted. The tendency, to all the alk li metals was the formation of mixed ferrocyanides of iron although the nature of these compounds was very different for the different alkali metals. The stoichiometrically normal iron ferrocyanide Fe4 [Fe(Cn)6]3 is not formed with any of the systems studied. On incomplete precipitation of iron it either becomes adsorbed (systems with Li4 [Fe(Cn)6], and Na4 [Fe(Cn)6]), or remains

Card 1/2

THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY O

Ferrocyanides of Trivalent Iron (Cont.)

560

in excess (systems with  $K_4$  ( $Rb_4$ ,  $Cs_4$ ) Fe (Cn) $_6$ ]), an effect evidently due to coprecipitation of the alkali metal.

M4 Fe(Cn)6 enters the precipitate as soon as the precipitation of iron is complete even with lithium and sodium. This is especially pronounced with rubidium and caesium. The contents of alkali metal in the precipitate increased according to the series K - Rb - Cs.

It appears that with potassium, rubidium and caesium mixed salts of the simplest type M Fe [Fe (Cn)6] are formed at first. It is very likely that the salts RbFe [Fe (Cn)6] and CsFe [Fe (Cn)6] do exist, but they react easily with M4 [Fe (Cn)6] to form a second mixed salt of the composition M6Fe2 [Fe (Cn)6]3.

Although the continued adsorption of M4 [Fe(Cn)] by the precipitate makes the interpretation of the experimental curves difficult the possibility of the formation of new incongruently soluble mixed salts of definite composition is not excluded.

As regards the strength of the bond in mixed ferrocyanides of iron and alkali metals, the latter can be arranged in the usual series with caesium having the greater strength and lithium the least. Apparently in the mixed salts the alkali metals can mutuall replace each other according to the above order. From this point o view mixed ferrocyanides of trivalent iron can be considered as inorganic prototypes of ion-exchange resins.

14 Figures and 5 Tables.

Card 2/2

Mixed Ferrocyanides of Thallium. I. Mixed Ferrocyanides or Thallium. and Strontium (Mamashann) Mixed Ferrocyanides of Thallium. I. Mixed Ferrocyanides of Thallium. I. Mixed Ferrocyanides of Thallium. (Osmeshannykh Thallium with Magnesium, Calcium and Strontium. (Osmeshannykh Thallium with Magnesium, I. Smeshannye Ferrotsianidy talliya Ferrotsianidakh Talliya Strontsiem). Tananaev, I.V. and Glushkova, M.A. TANANAYEY, I.V. "Zhurnal Neorganicheskov Khimil" (Journal of Inorganic Chemistry Vol. II, No. 2, pp. 281-286. (U.S.S.R.) AUTHOR: With the object of embracing as large a number of possible types of commounds formed by formewanides of thellium with types of compounds formed by ferrocyanides of thallium with the ferrocyanides of other metals, systems of the metals reptate the ferrocyanides of the metals reptate the ferrocyanides of the metals. In the present community of the should be different. In the systems in such a way that the ferrocyanicy of them should be different. In the systems resented in them should be different. In the systems of the study of solubility sr) by the physical resented in them should be different. In the systems of the study of solubility of the mixed ferrocyanication results of the strong formed, except with magnesium that the solubility of the mixed ferrocyanical analysis method. Were formed, except with mixed ferrocyanical analysis method. The solubility of the mixed from the solubility of the mixed from the solubility of the mixed for which a second mixed the alkali metals increased from [Fe(CN)6]6 was isolated. The solubility of the sixelium and the alkali metals increased from the solubility of the sixelium being 2 x 104, 3.4 x 10-4 and 3.6 x magnesium to strontium being 2 x 104, 3.4 x 10-4 and 3.6 x magnesium to strontium being 2 x 104, 3.4 x 10-4 and 3.6 x magnesium to strontium being 2 x 104, 3.4 x 10-4 and 3.6 x magnesium to strontium being 2 x 104, 3.4 x 10-4 and 3.6 x magnesium to strontium being 2 x 104, 3.4 x 10-4 and 3.6 x magnesium to strontium being 2 x 104, 3.4 x 10-4 and 3.6 x magnesium to strontium being 2 x 104, 3.4 x 10-4 and 3.6 x magnesium to strontium being 2 x 104, 3.4 x 10-4 and 3.6 x magnesium to strontium being 2 x 104, 3.4 x 10-4 and 3.6 x magnesium to strontium being 2 x 104, 3.4 x 10-4 and 3.6 x magnesium to strontium being 2 x 104, 3.4 x 10-4 and 3.6 x magnesium to strontium being 2 x 104, 3.4 x 10-4 and 3.6 x magnesium to strontium being 2 x 104, 3.4 x 10-4 and 3.6 x magnesium to strontium being 2 x 104, 3.4 x 10-4 and 3.6 x magnesium to strontium being 2 x 104, 3.4 x 10-4 and 3.6 x magnesium to strontium being 2 x 104, 3.4 x 10-4 and 3.6 x magnesium to strontium being 3 x 10-4 and 3 x 10-4 and 3 with the object of embracing as large a number of possible types of compounds formed by ferrocyanides of thallium with TITLE: PERIODICAL: ABSTRACT: cyaniaes or thallium and the alkali metals increased from 3.6 x magnesium to strontium being 2 x 104, 3.4 x 10-4 and 3.6 x local to strontium being 2 x 104, 3.4 x 10-4 and 1 ter 10-3 mol/litre at 25°C. Comparison of data from the liter 10-3 mol/litre at 25°C in ixed ferrocvanides of alkali-earth on the composition of mixed ferrocvanides 10-3 mol/litre at 25°C. Comparison of data from the liter on the composition of mixed ferrocyanides of alkali-earth on the composition of mixed ferrocyanides of alkali-earth investigated in the present investigated alkali metals and those obtained in the present obtained of alkali metals and order that the analogous the analogou alkall metals and those obtained in the present investigated shows that the analogous thallium compounds we obtained compounds Card 1/2

APPROVED FOR RELEASE CON 123/2001 That I That I was I Mixed Ferrocyanides of Thallium with Magnesium, Calcium and Strontium (Cont.)

resemble them: this is indicated by the fact that they all belong to the single type MoE [Fe(CN)6]. As regards solubility in water, the compounds of thallium considered most closely resemble the corresponding rubidium and caesium

There are 7 references, one of them Russian. There are 3 figures and 3 tables. Received on 22nd October, 1956.

4\_

Card 2/2

TANANAYEV, I.V.

78-3-12/35

AUTHORS: Tananayev, I. V. and Levina, M. I.

TITLE: Some Data on the Structure of Mixed Ferrocyanides.

(Nekotoryye dannyye o strogenii smeshannykh ferrotsianidov).

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal Neorganicheskoy Khimii, 1957, Vol.II, Nr.3, pp. 576-585. (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The addition of silver nitrate to an aqueous suspension of any mixed ferrocyanide leads to the displacement by the silver ions of both cations of the mixed salt from the precipitate into the solution. If the silver the precipitate into the solution. If the silver nitrate is added gradually and the concentration of the nitrate is added gradually and the solution is determined cations of the mixed salt in the solution is determined on each addition, the order and degree of replacement of on each addition, the order and degree of replacement of the heavy and alkali metals of the mixed salt by silver can be found. This is the basis of the method used in the present investigation, except that the process was the present investigation, except that the process was supernatent liquid by measuring its radioactivity.

The following compounds

Card 1/2 were studied: K4N14 [Fe(CN)6] 3 and

78-3-12/35

Some Data on the Structure of Mixed Ferrocyanides.

5Co<sub>2</sub>[Fe(CN)<sub>6</sub>].K<sub>4</sub>[Fe(CN)<sub>6</sub>] and also Ni<sub>2</sub>[Fe(CN)<sub>6</sub>]. The method used enabled the relative strength of the bonds of the metals in the outer sphere of mixed ferrocyanides with ferrocyanide ions to be found, and it is suggested that this should influence the way in which the chemical formulae of metal mixed ferrocyanides should be written. Based on a study of the conditions for the formation of KAg[Fe(CN)<sub>6</sub>] analytical methods are recommended for the determination of small quantities of silver and ferrocyanide in solutions radiometrically with the use of Agllo and also potentiometrically. There are 7 figures, 13 tables, and 11 references, 3 of which are Slavic.

SUBMITTED: October 27, 1956.

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress.

Card 2/2

MINITARY VIV

78-3-13/35

AUTHORS: Tananayev, I. V. and Glushkova, M. A.

TITLE: Mixed Ferrocyanides of Thallium. (O smeshannykh ferrotsianidakh talliya.) II. Mixed Ferrocyanides of Thallium with Copper and Nickel. (II. Smeshannyye ferrotsianidy talliya s med'yu i nikelem.)

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal Neorganicheskoy Khimii, 1957, Vol.II, Nr.3, pp. 586-593. (USSR)

ABSTRACT: This investigation had as its aim to fill the gap in the literature on the nature of the reaction of copper and nickel ions with ferrocyanide ions in the presence of thallium. The potential importance of such an investigation is that the information it provided will be used to decide whether thallium in very low concentration could be isolated from solutions containing certain non-ferrous metals. Ordinary methods of chemical analysis were used in this investigation to study systems consisting of TI, E2+ (E = Cu, Ni) and [Fe(CN)6] 4. It is concluded that the slightly card 1/2 soluble mixed ferrocyanide of thallium and copper,

78-3-13/35

Mixed Ferrocyanides of Thallium. II.

Tl<sub>2</sub>Cu<sub>2</sub> [Fe(CN)<sub>6</sub>]<sub>2</sub>, is formed from the appropriate ions for the whole range of concentrations dealt with. The solubility of the compound formed as a result of the displacement of Cu<sup>2</sup> ions by Tl ions from a precipitate of Cu<sub>2</sub> [Fe(CN)<sub>6</sub>] was found to be so small that a suspension of this precipitate can be used to separate small quantities of thallium from solution. The mixed salt Tl<sub>4</sub>Ni<sub>4</sub> [Fe(CN)<sub>6</sub>]<sub>3</sub> was formed by the reaction of Tl with Ni<sup>2</sup> and [Fe(CN)<sub>6</sub>]<sup>4</sup> ions. The solubility of the precipitate of this salt, formed by the reaction of Tl ions with a precipitate of nickel ferrocyanide is so low that it, too, can be used for separating small quantities of thallium from solution. There are 4 figures, 7 tables, and 6 references 2 of which are Slavic.

SUBMITTED: October 26, 1956.

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress.

Card 2/2

TANANAY EV.

78-3-14/35

Tananayev, I. V. and Glushkova, M. A. AUTHORS:

(O Ferrotsianidakh talliya.) III. Mixed ferrocyanides of thallium with uranyl. (III. Smesharryye ferrotsianidy talliya s TITLE: uranilom.)

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal Neorganicheskoy Khimii, 1957, Vol.II, Nr.3, pp. 594-599. (USSR)

ABSTRACT: An account is given of the study of the solubility of the system TlNO3U02(NO3)2\_L14[Fe(CN)6]-H20 at 250C. Solutions of these compounds were used, the molarity of the thallium nitrate solution being determined by precipitating thallium as chromate, that of lithium cyanide by titration of a known volume of the original solution by potassium manganate in sulphuric acid using crystal vielet as an indicator. The concentration of the uranium salt was determined by precipitation of  $(U_{02})^{2+}$  in the presence of carbonate-free ammonium nitrate, the precipitate after washing and calcining Card 1/2 being weighed as U308. No formation was observed of

78-3-14/35

Ferrocyanides of Thallium. III.

the simple ferrocyanide of uranyl, the reaction of the ions leading to the formation of two mixed ferrocyanides of thallium and uranium with the compositions:  $Tl_2(UO_2)_3[Fe(CN)_6]_2$  and  $Tl_4(UO_2)_4[Fe(CN)_6]_3$ . All the alkaline metals and thallium can be arranged in the following series with respect to their ability to displace  $[UO_2]_2^2$  ions from the precipitate of  $(UO_2)_2[Fe(CN)_6]$ : T1 is > Cs > Rb > K > Na > Li, from which it follows that suspensions of this precipitate can be used for separating small quantities of thallium from solution. There are 2 figures, 6 tables, and 5 references 2 of which are Slavic.

SUBMITTED: November 19, 1956.

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress.

Card 2/2

# "APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/13/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001754820007-7

TANANAYEV, I.V.

78-3-15/35

AUTHORS: Tananayev, I. V. and Seyfer, G. B.

TITLE: Mixed Ferrocyanides of Calcium with Rubidium and Caesium. (Osmeshannykh ferrotsianidakh kal'tsiya s rubidiyem i tseziyem.)

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal Neorganicheskoy Khimii, 1957, Vol.II, Nr.3, pp. 600-603. (USSR)

ABSTRACT: All methods previously proposed for utilizing the reaction of the formation of mixed calcium ferrocyanides have lacked a proper experimental foundation, and thus lead only to qualitative results. The provision of experimental data sufficiently accurate and full to experimental data sufficiently accurate and full to enable quantitative results to be obtained is the object of the present investigation. Solubility methods were used to study the systems in the MCl- Ca2[Fe(CN)6]-H2O, used to study the systems in the MCl- Ca2[Fe(CN)6]-H2O, where M = Rb+ or Cs+, which enabled the influence of excess of the components on the composition of the compound formed to be followed. The experimental compound formed to be followed. The experimental method used has been previously described?. For the rubidium system it was found that the ratio of

78-3-15/35

Mixed Ferrocyanides of Calcium with Rubidium and Caesium.

 $[Fe(CN)_6]^{4-}$ : Rb+ and of  $[Fe(CN)_6]^{4-}$ : Ca<sup>2+</sup> do not depend on the ratio of either component in the mixture, that is the precipitate obtained is constant in The mixed ferrocyanide obtained is represented by the formula Rb2Ca[Fe(CN)6]. Similar results were obtained for the caesium system, the precipitate here being Cs2Ca [Fe(CN)6] . Although results obtained suggested that the formation of the mixed ferrocyanides of calcium could be used for the gravimetric determination of rubidium and caesium, it was found that this could only be done with perfectly pure solutions, since the solubility of the precipitates formed is very strongly affected by the ionic strength of the solution; further, the small difference in the solubilities of the rubidium and caesium salts makes it unlikely that the reaction could be used for separating rubidium and caesium. There are 2 figures, 2 tables, Card 2/3 and 8 references 2 of which are Slavic.

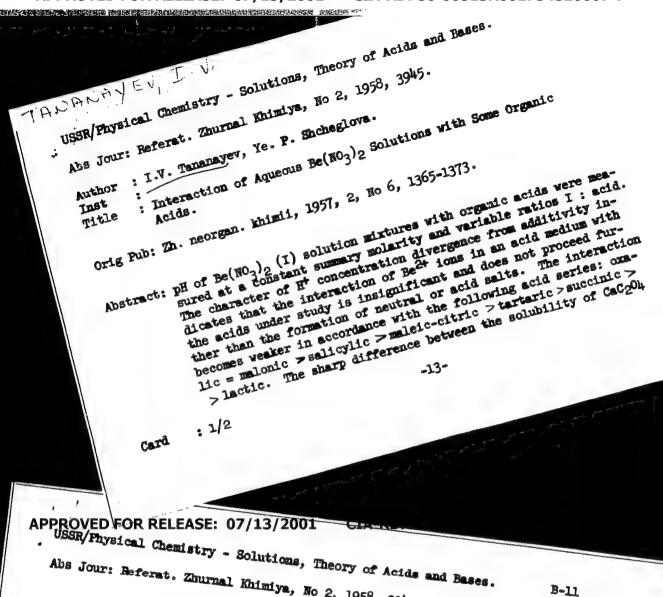
78-3-15/35 Mixed Ferrocyanides of Calcium with Rubidium and Caesium.

ASSOCIATION: Institute of General and Inorganic Chemistry imeni
N. S. Kurnakov: of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR.
(Institut obshchey i neorganicheskoy khimii im. N.S.
Kurnakova AN SSSR.)

SUBMITTED: October 27, 1956.

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress.

Card 3/3

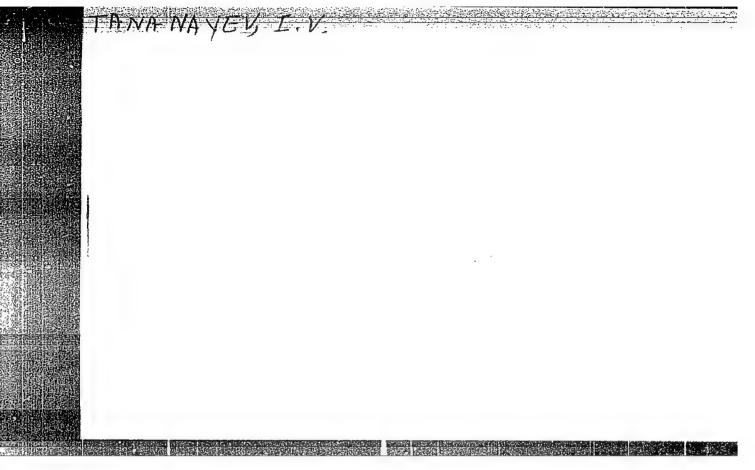


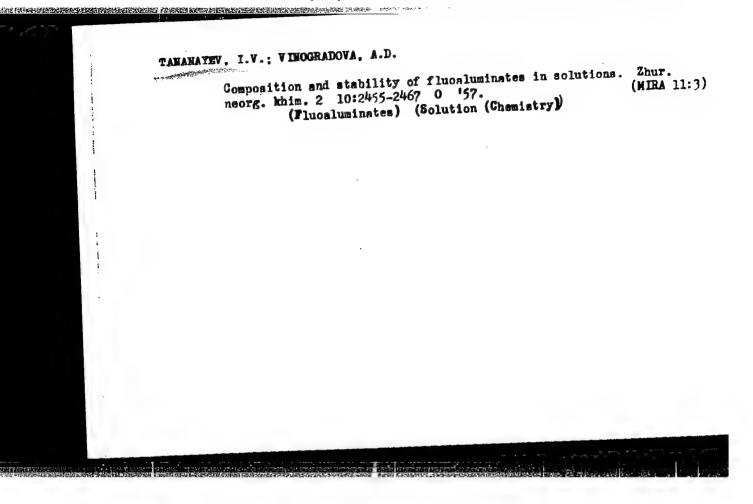
Abs Jour: Referat. Zhurnal Khimiya, No 2, 1958, 3945.

B-11

in I solutions and Al(NO<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub> solutions can be used for determination of Al in presence of Be.

Card : 2/2

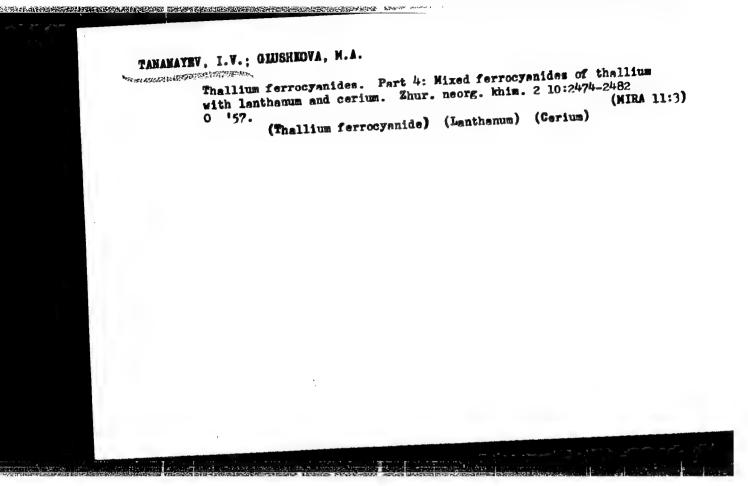




TANAMAYEV, I.V.; IONOVA, Ye.A.

Zirconium ferrocyanides. Part 1: Interaction of ZrOC12 with

Name of the composition of the com



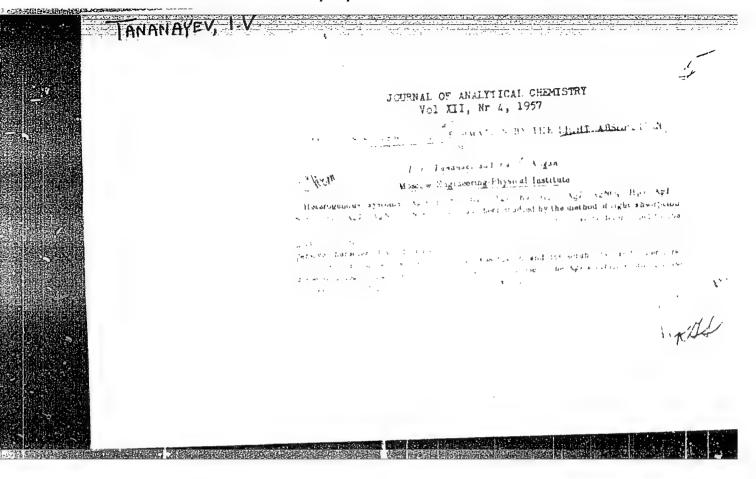
TANANAYMY I. I. BOKMEL'DER, M. Ya.

Investigating the formation of nickel hydroxide in aqueous solutions.

Zhur. neorg. khim. 2 no.12:2700-2708 D 157. (MIRA 11:2)

1. Moekovskiy inzhenerno-fizicheskiy institut, Kafedra khimii.
(Nickel hydroxide)

### "APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/13/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001754820007-7



## "APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/13/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001754820007-7

75-6-1/23 Tananayev, I. V., Shcheglova, Ye. P. AUTFORS: Investigations of the System BeSO 1-NaOH-H2O and its Analytical TITLE: Application (Issledovaniye sistemy BeSO<sub>11</sub>-NaOH-H<sub>2</sub>O i yeye analiti= cheskoye primeneniye). Zhurnal Analiticheskoy Khimii, 1957, Vol. 12, Nr 6, pp. 671-676 PERIODICAL: (USSR). The solubility in the system BeSO<sub>L</sub>-NaOH-H<sub>2</sub>O at 25°C was investiga= ABSTRACT: ted. It was stated hereby that with the formation of Be(OH)2 first, soluble basic salts are fermed and then follows the formation of insoluble basic salts of variable composition. Beryllium hydroxide dissolves in alkaline lye-solution when the content of alkaline lye attains 0,025 mol per liter. A combined alkali-oxy-quinolate method is preferred for the determination of beryllium in the presence of larger quantities of aluminum. The complete separation of beryllium and aluminum on the strength of the different solubility of their hydroxides in alkaline lyes does not lead to a quantitative separa: tion of aluminum and beryllium. There are 1 figure, 3 tables, and 8 references, 4 of which are Sla Card 1/2

#### "APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/13/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001754820007-7

Investigations of the System BeSO<sub>1</sub>-NaOH-H<sub>2</sub>O and its Analytical 75-6-1/23 Application.

ASSOCIATION: Moseow Institute of Engineering Physics (Moskovskiy

inshenerno-fizicheskiy institut).

SUBMITTED: January 4, 1957.

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress.

1. Chemistry-USSR 2. Beryllium hydroxide-Solubility

3. Alkaline lye solution-Applications 4. Aluminum-Beryllium content-Determination

Card 2/2

CIA-RDP86-00513R001754820007-7" APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/13/2001

### "APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/13/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001754820007-7

5(4)

AUTHORS: Vasil'yev, V. P., Korableva, V. D., Yatsimirskiy, K. B.

SOV/153-58-3-30/30

THE RESIDENCE OF THE PARTY OF T

TITLE: Conference Discussion on the Methods of Investigating the Complex Formation in Solutions (Soveshchaniye-diskussiya

po metodam izucheniya komplekscobrazovaniya v rastvorakh)

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya vysshikh uchebnykh zavedeniy. Khimiya i

khimicheekaya tekhnologiya, 1958, Nr 3, pp 173 - 174 (USSR) ABSTRACT:

From February 18 to 21, 1958 a conference discussion took place at the town of Ivanovo; it dealt with the subjects mentioned in the title. It was called on a decision of the VIIth All-Union Conference on the Chemistry of Complex Formations. More than 200 persons attended the conference, among them 103 delegates from various towns of the USSR. At the conference methods of determining the composition of the complexes in solutions were discussed, as well as the methods of calculating the instability constants according to experimental data and problems concerning the influence

of the solvent upon the processes of complex formation. I. I. Chernyayev, Member, Academy of Sciences, USSR, stressed in his inaugural lecture the great importance and actuality

Card 1/16

SOV/153-58-3-30/30

of the problems to be dealt with, and wished the conference all the best in its work. I. V. Tananayev, on behalf of the Orgkomitet (Organization Committee) held a lecture on: "The Method of Determining the Composition of Compounds Formed in Solutions". In his lecture, V. N. Tolmachev dealt with the problem of the graphical interpretation of the method by Ostromyslenskiy-Zhob. It was proved that this method can also be used in such cases where the equilibrium of complex formation was turned complex by the hydrolysis or dimerization of the central ion. In the lecture by A. K. Babko and M. M. Tananayko, "Physical and Chemical Analysis of the Systems With 3 Colored Complexes in the Solution", the results of a systematic investigation in copper-quinoline-salicylate, as well as in copper-pyridine-salicylate systems by means of the optical method were dealt with. In the lecture by Ya. A. Fialkov the idea of a further investigation of the complex formation processes in solutions was developed. Besides the determination of the composition and stability of the complexes also the physical and chemical properties, the chemical nature and the structure of the complex compounds must be investi-

Card 2/16

SOV/153-58-3-30/30

gated. The lecture by K. B. Yatsimirskiy dealt with the conditions of checking the usefulness of the method of isomolar series in the determination of the complex composition. To be able to obtain objective results the position of the maximum at various concentrations of the components must be checked. A. K. Babko made several critical remarks concerning the lecture by I. V. Tananayev. He pointed out that such a method of investigation must be chosen that is connected with the characteristic properties of the system investigated. A. P. Komar' mentioned in his lecture that for the time being the method by Ostromyslenskiy-Zhob is the best for determining the complex composition, and should be employed as often as possible. This demands, however, that all instructions concerning this method are strictly obeyed. I. S. Mustafin, L. P. Adamovich and V. I. Kuznetsov took part in the discussion. K. B. Yatsimirskiy proved in his lecture "Hydrolytic Equilibria and the Polymerization in Solutions" that, if the hydrolysis products are polymerized, the "inclusion into the complex" and the "formation function" at a constant pH value are varied with the modification of the total concentration of

Card 3/16

sov/153-58-3-30/30

the metal. Therefore all those methods may be employed for investigating the polymerization of this type which make the determination of at least one of the two functions mentioned possible. It was proved that the hypotheses on the existence of complexes of the type "nucleus + chain members" can also be founded from the viewpoint of structural concepts: particles the charge of which does not exceed unity can occur as "chain members". The usefulness of the characterization of areas of existence of polymers by means of surface diagrams: "total concentration of the metal - pH" was proved as well. I. I. Alekseyeva and K. B. Yatsimirskiy in their lecture "Investigation of the Polymerization of Iso-Poly Acids in Solutions" mentioned experimental results of the investigation of the polymerization in solutions of molybdic acid. The authors proved that especially the molybdic acid within a certain range of the pH values and the concentrations exists as a number of compounds that can be expressed by an overall formul  $\text{MoO}_4(\text{HMoO}_4)^{n-2}$ . In the lecture by N. V. Aksel'rud and V. B. Spivakovskiy investigation results on basic salts taking into

Card 4/16

sov/153-58-3-30/30

account the complex formation in solutions by means of the potentiometric method were mentioned for systems with zinc, cadmium and indium. In the evaluation of their results the authors employed the method of the table difference. The authors employed the consecutive constants was carried out calculation of the consecutive constants was carried out according to the interpolation formula by Newton. M. A. according to the interpolation formula by Newton. M. A. Chepeleviskiy held a lecture on "pH Measurement Method of the Solutions in Cambination With the System Analysis of the Solutions in Cambination With the System Analysis of the Solutions in Cambination With the System Analysis of the Solutions in Cambination With the System Analysis of the Solutions in Cambination With the System Analysis of the Solutions in Cambination With the System Analysis of the Solutions in Cambination With the System Analysis of the Solutions in Cambination With the System Analysis of the Solutions in Cambination With the System Analysis of the Solutions in Cambination With the System Culture Solutions in Cambination With the System Culture Solutions of the System Culture System System

ting Complex Copper Compounds in Saturated Solutions". It was found that the substance at the bottom of the liquid is more basic than the solutions furthermore, the increased acidity of the solution from the viewpoint of the formation of hydroxy-chloro complexes in the solution was explained. Y. I. Kuznetsov opened the discussion with his lecture; he pointed out the necessity of utilizing the concepts worked pointed out the investigations of the polymerization in organic out in the investigations of polynuclear complexes. A. A. Chemistry in the chemistry of polynuclear complexes. A. A. Grinberg thinks that the new approach of the hydrolysis

Card 5/16

sov/153-58-3-30/30

investigation as developed by the Scandinavian school is of high value. He also pointed to the necessity of studying the kinetics of the polymerization process and a quantitative determination of the strength of the polymers. A. K. Babko pointed out that the study of the polymer structure was necessary. N. P. Komar' mentioned in his lecture that the rather widely spread polymerization type according to the scheme "nucleus + chain members" is not obtained in all cases The following scientists took part in the discussion: V. N. Tolmachev, A. V. Ablov, I. S. Mustafin, I. V. Tananayev and K. B. Yatsimirskiy. A. K. Babko then discussed in his lecture "Methods of Determining the Dissociation Constant of the Complex Groups in Solutions" the main principles of determini the instability constants. N. P. Komar' discussed in his lecture "Calculation Methods of the Instability Constants of the Complex Compounds According to Experimental Data" the possibilities of using the known calculation methods of the instability constants for various cases of the complex forms. tion in solution. If several mononuclear complexes are form the displacement method by Abegg and Bodlender (completed by

Card 6/16

sov/153-58-3-30/30

A. K. Babko) cannot be recommended for the calculation of the instability constant. The lecturer discussed the dissolution methods of the polynomials proposed by B'yerrum, Leden, Rossoti, Sketchard, Edsolloy and other authors. The constants calculated in this way are not very accurate. It was proved that the method of successive approximations can lead to wrong conclusions as to the chemical processes taking place in the system investigated. The most probable value of the physical constants can be obtained by the method of the least squares. B. V. Ptitsyn, Ye. N. Tekster and L. I. Vinogradova described the determination methods of the instability constants of the oxalate complexes of niobium, uranium and iron which are based on the investigation of the equilibrium displacement of the complex formation by silver ions. N. K. Bol shakova, I. V. Tananayev and G. S. Savchenko held a lecture on "The Role of the Time Factor in the Investig tion of the Complex Formation". In the discussion on the lectures A. A. Grinberg mentioned that due to the slow adjustment of the equilibria the methods discussed of determining the instability constants (palladium and cobalt

Card 7/16

sov/153-58-3-30/30

complexes) can often not be employed. A. V. Ablov pointed out the necessity of devising direct methods of proving the existence of intermediate forms in a step-wise complex formation. K. B. Yatsimirskiy mentioned that the instability constants of slowly dissociating complexes can be calculated from thermochemical data. L. P. Adamovich, A. M. Golub among others took part in the discussion on the lectures. A. K. Babko requested inclusion in the next conference on the chemistry of complex compounds a lecture in which various calculation methods of the instability constants should be discussed by the example of actual cases. This should clarify to which divergencies of the values of the constants different methods of evaluating the experimental data can lead. N. P. Komar' stressed that in the determination of the instability constants all chemical equilibria should be taken into account that render complex the complex formation process in the solution, especially the hydrolysis processes of the central ion and the addendum. In the lecture delivered by V. M. Peshkova and A. P. Zozulya "Application of the Distribution Method to the Investigation of the Stability Constants

Card 8/16

sov/153-58-3-30/30

of Some Thorium Complex Compounds" results obtained from the experimental investigation of the distribution of thorium compounds in the systems: acetylacetone - benzene - water, and 2-oxy-1,4,-naphthoquinone - chloroform - water were given. From these data the instability constants of the thorium complexes with acetyl-acetone and 2-oxy-1,4-naphthoquinone were calculated. I. V. Tananayev, G. S. Savchenko and Ye. V. Concharov held a lecture on the application of the solubility method in the determination of the stability of complex compounds in solutions. In this lecture also other methods of investigating complex formation processes in the solution were discussed (pH measurement, measurement of the optical density, as well as of the heat of mixing). B. D. Berezin held a lecture on the "Application of the Solubility Method in Studying the Phthalocyanine Complexes of Metals". He used the determined quantitative characteristics of the reaction of the transition of the phthalocyanides of cobalt, nickel, copper and zinc, as well as of the free phthalocyanine into the sulfuric acid solution for the theoretical reasoning, and as an experimental proof of the existence of

Card 9/16

sov/153-58-3-30/30

M-bonds in the complexes investigated. These characteristics also served him as a proof of new electronic formulae of phthalocyanine and its complex derivatives. In the lecture delivered by I. L. Krupatkin on "The Method of the Two Solvents as a Method of Investigating the Formation and Properties of Organic Complexes" it was proved that this method makes it possible to determine the number of complexes formed in the system, their composition and relative stability. V. I. Kuznetsov, A. K. Babko, N. P. Komar', I. S. Mustafin and Ya. I. Tur yan took part in this discussion. In the lecture delivered by A. A. Grinberg and S. P. Kiseleva on the complex palladium compounds (II) with a coordination number above four it was proved that in the case of a Targe chlorine and bromine ion excess complexes with the coordination number 5 are formed. The instability constants of these complexes were estimated. L. P. Adamovich mentioned a new manipulation in the spectrophotometric investigation of the complex compounds that can be used in systems with the formation (or predomination) of one single complex. This method makes it possible to determine the composition and instability constant

Card 10/16

sov/153-58-3-30/30

of the complex. In the lecture delivered by K. B. Yatsimirskiy and V. D. Korableva the application of the theory of crystalline fields for the determination of the composition and structure of the chloride complexes of cobalt, nickel and copper according to the absorption spectra of these complexes was discussed. It was proved that in a hydrochloric acid concentration above 5 mole/liter in the solution there exists an equilibrium between the tetrahedric and octahedric form of the cobalt chloro complexes. Yu. P. Nazarenko proved in his lecture "The Application of Radioactive Isotopes in the Investigation of the Solvation Equilibrium in Solutions of Complex Compounds" the possibility of using data on the isotope exchange to clarify the structure of the complex and mechanism of the hydration processes. V. Klimov mentioned in his lecture the use of radioactive isotopes in the study of tin and antimony complexes in non-aqueous solutions. A. V. Ablov, V. N. Tolmachev, V. I. Kuznetsov and A. M. Golub took part in the discussion of the lectures. The usefulness of employing the theory of the crystalline fields in explaining the results obtained from the absorption spectra of the com-

Card 11/16

sov/153-58-3-30/30

plex compounds was stressed. In the lecture delivered by I. A. Shek on "The Investigation of the Complex Formation by the Method of the Dielectric Permeability and the Polarization" the principles of the methods mentioned were presented. This method was employed for investigating the compounds of the type of the "affiliation" products. The lecture delivered by I. A. Shek and Ye. Ye. Kriss "Employing the Method of the Dielectric Constant for Investigating Complex Compounds of the Type of Crystal Solvates in Solutions" dealt with the investigation of the solvates of lanthanum and cerium chlorides with ketones, as well as with the study of the compounds formed in heterogeneous systems with tributyl phosphate and nitric acid. V. F. Toropova gave in her lecture "The Polarographic Method of Investigating the Complex Formation in Solutions" a survey of the applications of the polarographic method in the study of the complex compounds, and illustrated several fine characteristic features of this method. In the lecture delivered by T. N. Sumarokova "The Cryoscopic Method of Investigating the Complex Formation Reactions" a survey of the possibilities of the cryoscopic method was given, and its

Card 12/16

sov/153-58-3-30/30

applicability in the study of several complex compounds of stannic chloride with organic substances was proved. A. M. Golub described the results of his investigations of thiocyanate complexes of several metals. A vivid discussion took place on the lectures held. Ya. A. Fialkov and Yu. Ya. Finlkow considered the cryoscopic method of investigating complex compounds to be of considerable value. K. B. Yatsimirskiy pointed out that the publication of the surveys on individual methods of investigating the complex formation reactions would be desired; this concerns especially the polarographic method. The cryoscopic method should be brought to a level that makes the calculation of the equilibrium constants of the processes to be investigated possible. The problem of the method of evaluating the experimental results becomes more and more important. Many scientists use the instability constants without taking into account the way in which they had been obtained. The calculation methods employed by A. M. Golub are one step back, as compared to those employed at present. In his lecture N. P. Komar pointed out the extremely great importance of the mathematical

Card 13/16

sov/153-58-3-30/30

evaluation of the results obtained, as well as of the plotting of curves. A. K. Babko suggested selecting one or two systems that are experimentally well investigated, and to evaluate the results obtained according to different methods so that it is possible to check and evaluate them. Ya. I. Tur'yan took part in the discussion. Ya. A. Fialkov discussed in his lecture "The Effect of the Solvent on the Complex Formation Process as Well as on the State of Equilibrium in the Solutions of Complex Compounds" the influence exerted by the solvents upon the molecular state, upon the solvation of the system components, upon the stabilization of the complexes formed in the system, upon the step-wise dissociation of the complexes and upon a number of other processes. The influence exercised by the dielectric constant upon the complex formation process was discussed. It was concluded that a direct relation does not exist, and that the chemical nature of the solvent must be taken into account. A. V. Ablov and L. V. Nazarova held a lecture on "The Spectroscopic Investigation of Nickel Cobalt 'Pyridinates' in Various Solvents". The instability constants of the complexes were determined and it was proved that the

Card 14/16

sov/153-58-3-30/30

stability of the 'pyridinates' is changed in dependence on the solvent. Ya. I. Tur yan in his lecture "The Influence of the Solvent Upon the Composition and Stability of Complex Ions" discussed the polarographic investigation method of the chloride and thiocyanate complexes of lead in aqueous ethanol solutions at different content of the non-aqueous solvent and at a constant ionic strength. A step-wise character of the complex formation was found as well as the instability constants of the complexes. The influence of the dielectric constant of the solution on the stability of the investigated complexes was proved. In the lecture by V. P. Vasil yew on the "Investigation of Aquo Complexes in Mixed Solvents" the main attention was devoted to the necessity of the qualitative recording of the dolvation effects in the complex formation. The applicability of the polarographic method in the determination of the composition and stability of the aquo complexes in mixed solvents was proved and experimental material on the thermodynamics of the dissociation of the cadmium-aquo complexes in aqueous ethanol solutions was mentioned. V. N. Tolmachev, V. I. Kuznetsov

Card 15/16

sov/153-58-3-30/30

and I. V. Tananayev stressed in their lectures the necessity of a more complete and general investigation of the solvation processes. A. K. Babko and A. M. Golub pointed out the processes. A. K. Babko and A. M. Golub pointed out the great importance of the investigations of the complex formation equilibria in non-aqueous solutions, and made several tion equilibria in non-aqueous solutions, and made several critical comments on the lecture by Ys. I. Tur'yan. The critical comments took part in this discussion: L. P. following scientists took part in this discussion: L. P. Moskvin and A. G. Adamovich, O. I. Khotsyanovskiy, A. P. Moskvin and A. G. Mustakhov. At the final meeting of the conference A. A. Mustakhov. At the final meeting of the conference A. A. Grinberg, Corresponding Member, AS USSR, said in his speech that such a conference was very urgent. A detailed discustant such a conference was very urgent.

Card 16/16 USCOMM-DC-60976

TANANAYEV, I.V.

Tananayev, I. V., Petushkova, S. M.,

78-3-5-2/39

AUTHORS:

Shpineva, G. V.

TITLE:

On the Preparation of Water-Free Lithium Iodide (0

poluchenii bezvodnogo yodistogo litiya)

PERIODICAL:

Zhurnal Heorganicheskoy Khimii, 1958, Vol 3, Nr 5,

pp 1071-1074 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

Various methods for the preparation of lithium iodide were tested and are here described:

1. Preparation of lithium iodide by the application of

2. Immediate interaction between lithium and iodine, 3. Dehydration of lithium iodide in a HJ-current at 300°C,

4. Dehydration of lithium iodide melts in a vacuum. All the above-mentioned methods gave unsatisfactory results. In a specially constructed vacuum destillation apparatus, water-free lithium iodide was produced by watery salts in a vacuum at 800-850°C and at a pressure of 0,01 Hg. The water-free lithium iodide is highly hygroscopic and decomposes under the influence of light.

Card 1/2

## CIA-RDP86-00513R001754820007-7 "APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/13/2001

On the Preparation of Water-Free Lithium Iodide

78-3-5-2/39

There are 1 figure and 5 references, 5 of which are Soviet.

SUBMITTED:

May 21, 1957

AVAILABLE:

Library of Congress

1. Lithium iodide-Preparation-Test results

card 2/2

78-3-6-1/30 Tananayev, I. V., Bokmel'der, M. Ya.

Investigations of the Reaction of the Production of Zirconium AUTHORS: Hydroxide (Issledovaniye reaktsii obrazovaniya gidrockisi TITLE:

tsirkoniya)

Zhurnal Neorganicheskoy Khimii, 1958, Vol. 3, Nr 6,

PERIODICAL: pp. 1273 - 1280 (USSR )

In the present paper the process of formation of zirconium ABSTRACT:

hydroxide in the interaction between diluted solutions of zirconium sulfate and zirconium oxichloride with soda lye is investigated. The precipitation of zirconium hydroxide was performed by means of the physico-chemical analyses, especially by the methods of the solubility determination, the pH-deter-

mination, the determination of the electric conductivity and of the volume of the zirconium hydroxide precipitations. It was

found in the investigations of the system  $\mathrm{Zr}(\mathrm{SO_4})_2$ -NaOH-H<sub>2</sub>O

that the reaction of zirconium sulfate with soda lye takes place

in three stages. First, soluble, basic salt 3Zr(SO4)2.Zr(OH)4

forms, then the basic salt of the composition (Zr0.0H)SO4

Card · 1/2

78-3-6-1/30

Investigations of the Reaction of the Production of Zirconium Hydroxide

precipitates which at further addition of alkali hydroxide

passes into pure zirconium hydroxide. In the system

ZrOCl2-NaOH-H2O the formation of zirconium hydroxide equally

takes place in three stages. First, soluble basic salt ZrO(OH)Cl forms, then the precipitation of the unstable basic salt

72r0(OH2)2r0Cl2 precipitates which furthermore passes into the

hydroxide form under the action of NaOH. The zirconium hydroxide precipitations adsorb considerable quantities of alkalies from the solution, which fact corresponds to the amphoteric character of zirconium hydroxide. There are 12 figures, 2 tables, and 21

references, 5 of which are Soviet.

May 21, 1957 SUBMITTED:

Library of Congress AVAILABLE:

2. Chemical reactions--Analysis 1. Zirconium hydroxide--Production Card 2/2

SOV/78-3-9-8/38 Tananayev, I. V., Levina, M. I.

AUTHORS: On Uranyl Ferrocyanides (O ferrotsianidakh uranila)

Zhurnal neorganicheskoy khimii, 1958, Vol 3, Nr 9, pp 2045-2052 TITLE: PERIODICAL:

The interaction in an aqueous medium in the system  ${\rm UO_2(NO_3)_2}$ ABSTRACT:

 $M_4[Fe(CN)_6] - H_2O$  was investigated, where M denotes Li, Na, K, Rb and Cs. The investigations were carried out by determining the solubility, by potentiometric determination, and by recording the absorption spectrum. In the system UO2(NO3)2-Li4[Fe(CN)6]  $H_2O$  the normal uranyl ferrocyanide  $(UO_2)_2$   $[Fe(CN)_6]$  was eliminate as solid phase. Also in the system  $UO_2(NO_3)_2$ -Na<sub>4</sub>[Fe(CN)<sub>6</sub>] - H<sub>2</sub>O only normal uranyl ferrocyanide is formed. When adding a surplus of LiR and NaR colloidal solutions are formed. In the systems with M4 [Fe(CN)6], where M denotes K, Rb, Cs, solid phases of the type  $M_4(UO_2)_4[Fe(CN)_6]_3$ , as well as the solid intermediate phase of the type M2(UO2)3 Fe(CN)6 3 are formed. In the system with

Card 1/2

sov/78-3-9-8/38

On Uranyl Ferrocyanides

 $K_4[Fe(CN)_6]$  in the presence of a surplus of the ion  $[Fe(CN)_6]^{4-}$  and  $K^+$  6-8%  $K_2SO_4$  the compound  $K_{12}(UO_2)_8[Fe(CN)_6]_7$  is formed. There are 4 figures, 4 tables, and 12 references, 7 of which are Soviet.

SUBMITTED:

November 29, 1957

Card 2/2

Tananayev, I. V., Avduyevskaya, K. A. The Interaction in the System GeO2-HF-H2O at a Temperature of AUTHORS: 25°C (O vzaimodeystvii v sisteme GeO2-HF-H2O pri 25°) TITLE: Zhurnal neorganicheskoy khimii, 1958, Vol 3, Nr 9, pp 2165-2171 PERIODICAL: (USSR) The forms and conditions of production of fluorine compounds of germanium in the system GeO2-HF-H2O were analyzed with ABSTRACT: physico-chemical methods. The methods used were the determinatio of solubility and electric conductivity. A diagram of solubility

in the system GeO2-HF-H2O was established. In the case of an HF content of 0-35% there is a linear increase of the solubility of germanium oxide until a molar ratio of HF: GeO2 = 4 is

SOV/78-3-9-26/38

reached. In the range of between 35 and 41% HF the solubility curve changes the direction. In this point a transformation of GeF<sub>4</sub>•3H<sub>2</sub>O into hexafluorine germanic acid - H<sub>2</sub>GeF<sub>6</sub>·2H<sub>2</sub>O -

takes place. By determining the solubility and electric conductivity, as well as the pH-value of the solution it was

Card 1/2

SOV/78-3-9-26/38

The Interaction in the System GeO<sub>2</sub>-HF-H<sub>2</sub>O at a Temperature of 25°C

shown that the compounds of the solid phase also exist in the aqueous medium. In the system  $GeO_2$ -HF-H<sub>2</sub>O only H<sub>2</sub>  $[GeOF_4]$  and H<sub>2</sub>  $[GeF_6]$  are formed. Besides  $GeO_2$  also H<sub>2</sub>  $[GeOF_4]$  ·H<sub>2</sub>O and H<sub>2</sub>  $[GeF_6]$  ·2H<sub>2</sub>O appear as solid phases in the system. The formation of these complex acids is confirmed by the determination of electric conductivity. There are 5 figures, 6 tables, and 13 references, 3 of which are Soviet.

SUBMITTED:

July 24, 1957

Card 2/2

sov/78-3-9-27/38 Tananayev, I. V., Avduyevskaya, K. A. Analysis of the Interaction in the System  $\text{GeO}_2\text{-H}_2\text{C}_2\text{O}_4\text{-E}_2\text{O}$ AUTHORS: at 25°C (Issledovaniye vzaimodeystviya v sisteme GeO2-H2C2O4-TITLE: H<sub>2</sub>0 pri 25°) Zhurnal neorganicheskoy khimii, 1958, Vol 3, Nr 9, pp 2172-2177 PERIODICAL: In the paper under review the interaction of  $\text{GeO}_2\text{-H}_2\text{C}_2\text{O}_4$  in (USSR) aqueous solutions was analyzed by the potentiometric method as well as by determining the electric conductivity and solubility ABSTRACT: at 25°C. In the interaction of germanium oxide and oxalic acid the concentration of hydrogen ions increases. There is a continuous increase of the concentration of hydrogen ions and conductivity until a ratio of  $H_2C_2O_4$ :  $GeO_2 = 3$ : 1 is reached, after which it remains constant. The resulting conclusion is after which it remains constant. The resulting constants that a complex of germanic acid with the formula  $H_2[Ge(C_2O_4)_3]$ exists in solution. The analyses of solubility at 25°C showed that 0,045 mol per liter dissolve in oxalic acid. In a saturate solution of germanic acid with excess oxalic acid added

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Card 1/3

SOV/78-3-9-27/38 Analysis of the Interaction in the System GeO<sub>2</sub>+H<sub>2</sub>C<sub>2</sub>O<sub>4</sub>-H<sub>2</sub>O at 25°C

germanium oxalic acid crystallizes in colorless needle-shaped crystals. This compound has the following composition:  $H_2[Ge(C_2O_4)_3] \cdot 6H_2O$ . The result of the analysis was as follows:  $H_2[Ge(C_2O_4)_3] \cdot 6H_2O$ . The result of the analysis was as follows:  $H_2[Ge(C_2O_4)_3] \cdot 6H_2O$ . In an acid medium germanium oxalic acid exists as an ion only  $[Ge(C_2O_4)_3] \cdot 6H_2O$ . A lessening of the acidity of the solution gives rise to ions lessening of the acidity of the solution gives rise to ions with a lower ratio of  $(C_2O_4)^{2-1} \cdot GeO_2 \cdot Thermograms$  of a complex of germanium oxalic acid were recorded. At 43°C an endothermic effect occurs, which corresponds to the melting point of this compound. Ammonium and potassium salts of germanium oxalic acid were produced:  $(NH_4)_2[Ge(OH)_2(C_2O_4)_2] \cdot 3H_2O$  and  $K_2[Ge(OH)_2(C_2O_4)_2] \cdot 3H_2O$ . There are 5 figures, 3 tables, and 10 references, 1 of which is Soviet.

SUBMITTED:

April 7, 1958

Card 2/3

75-1-2/26 Tananayev, I. V., Kogen, Ya. L.

The Investigation of the Formation Reaction of Silver AUTHORS: TITLE:

Chloride and Silver Bromide by Means of the Method of Light Absorption (Issledovaniye reaktsiy obrazovaniya khlorida

i bromida serebra metodom svetopogasheniya)

Zhurnal Analiticheskoy Khimii, 1958, Vol. 13, Hr 1, PERIODICAL:

pp. 11-17 (USSR)

In an earlier paper (ref. 1) different systems with silver ABSTRACT:

iodide were investigated by measuring light absorption. It was shown that a connection exists between the solubility of a suspension of AgJ and its light absorption. In the present article the results of the analogous investigations

of systems with silver bromide and silver chloride are

described. The composition of the precipitates in the systems

 ${\rm AgNO_3}$  -  ${\rm KBr}$  -  ${\rm H_2O}$  and  ${\rm AgNO_3}$  -  ${\rm KCl}$  -  ${\rm H_2O}$  was investigated by

measurement of the light absorption. The clearly marked maximum of the absorption of the developing suspension is

attained at a concentration ratio  $AgNO_3$ : KX = 1(X = Br, C1).

Card 1/5

The Investigation of the Formation Reaction of Silver Chloride 75-1-2/26 and Silver Bromide by Means of the Method of Light Absorption

The curve and with it also the degree of dispersion of the precipitate is almost symmetrically modified toward both sides of the end point. Investigations of the systems sides of the end point. Cl - KCl -  $\rm H_2O$  showed that an AGBr - KBr -  $\rm H_2O$  and AG Cl - KCl -  $\rm H_2O$  showed that

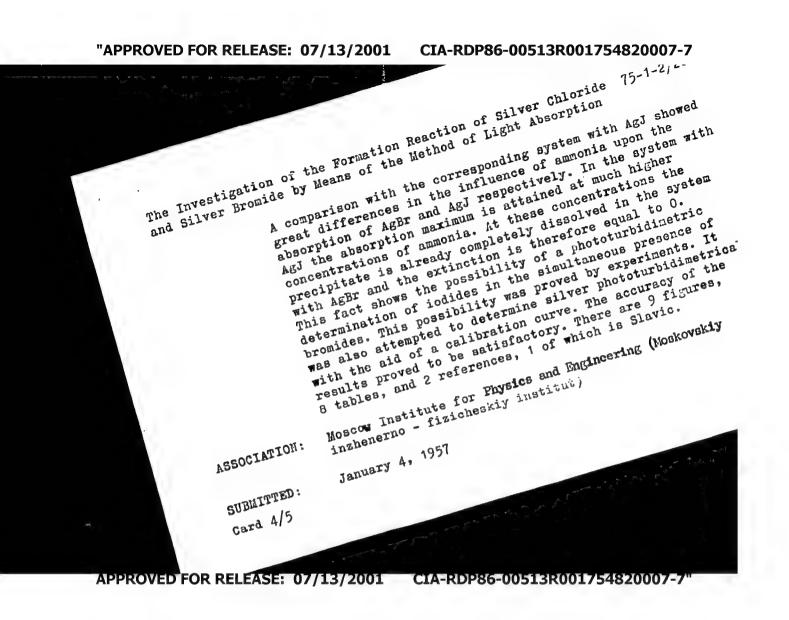
increase in the concentration of the halogen ions causes an increase in absorption which is explained by the increase in the solubility of the suspension by the addition of bromide and chloride ions. In a comparison of the results obtained with those already known for the respective systems with AGJ, the uniform shape of the curves is remarkable. The absorption maximum in all 3 systems is near similar values of the concentration of the potassium halide, between 10-1 and 2.10-1 Mol/liter. The absorption of a suspension of AgCl changes only slightly in concentrations of HaCl from 10-3 to 10-2 Mol/liter, whereas at higher concentrations of NaCl the absorption increases rapidly. The rapid increase in light absorption takes place within the same concentration range of MaCl where the solubility of silver chloride also rapidly increases. When the quantity of the solid phase becomes somewhat less, due to the increasing solubility, the value of the absorption maximum does not change. The loss

Card 2/5

The Investigation of the Formation Reaction of Silver Chloride 75-1-2/26 and Silver Bromide by Means of the Method of Light Absorption and Silver Bromide by Means of the Method of Light Absorption

based on an increase in particles. The investigation of the systems AgBr - NH3 - H2O showed that after the addition of very little ammonia to a suspension of silver bromide a very rapid increase in light absorption takes place. A comparison with the system AgJ - NH3 - H2O showed great differences which are due to the highly different solubility The system AgBr - AgNC3 - NH3 - N20 was investigated in order to determine the influence of excess silver ions in the presence of ammonia upon the absorption of a suspension of silver bromide. It became evident that the nature of the curves of light absorption as against the system without excess AgNO3 does not change. In both cases the extinction increases with increasing concentration of ammonia, runs through a maximum, and then decreases to 0, corresponding to a complete dissolution of AgBr. The higher the excess of AgNO3, the more does the domain of the maximum widen. Therefore, the complete dissolution of the precipitate is only attained at considerably higher concentrations of ammonia.

card 3/5



The Investigation of the Formation Reaction of Silver Chloride 75-1-2/26 and Silver Bromide by Means of the Method of Light Absorption

AVAILABLE:

Library of Congress

Silver chloride - Chemical reactions 2. Silver bromide - Chemical reactions 3. Light - Absorption - Measurement

Card 5/5

AUTHORS:

Deychman, E. N., Tananayev, I. V.

75-13-2-7/27

TITLE:

Determination of Small Quantitites of Indium by Titrimetric and Photometric Methods (Opredeleniye malykh kolichestv indiya titrimetricheskim i fotometricheskim meto-

dom)

PERIODICAL:

Zhurnal Analiticheskoy Khimii, 1958, Vol. 13, Nr 2,

pp. 196-200 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

One of the best known titrimetric methods for the determination of indium is based upon the potentiometric titration by means of potassium ferrocyanide (Ref. 1). The composition KIn<sub>5</sub>[Fe(CN)<sub>6</sub>] is ascribed to the compound formed here. Kol<sup>\*</sup>= tgof (Ref. 2) says, however, that the composition of the precipitating deposit was not yet investigated. In the investigation of the systems of indium chloride and of the vestigation of the alkaline metals (Refs. 3,4) it was ferrocyanides of the alkaline metals (Refs. 3,4) it was found that the following order applies for the tendency to form mixed ferrocyanides with indium difficult to be solved: Li(Na(K(Rb(Cs. On the strength of the investigation of the authors it is very probable that the inaccue

Card 1/4

Determination of Small Quantities of Indium by Titrimetric and Photometric Methods

75-13-2-7/27

racy of the mentioned potentiometric method is due to the variable composition of the formed precipitation, since in the case of a ratio of  $K_{i}[Fe(CN)_{6}]$ : InCl<sub>3</sub>=0.75 in the ini= tial mixture a normal ferrocyanide of indium precipitates which then continues to react with K4 [Fe(CH)6] under for= mation of the mixed salt KIn[Fe(CH)6]. In consequence of this reaction the modification of the potential is not obvious enough. A uniform compound of a certain composition is formed only in the reaction of indium ions with the ferrocyanides of lithium and sodium The point of equivalence in the potentiometric titration lies in this case at a ratio of the components which corresponds to the formation of  $In_4[Fe(C\bar{N})_6]$ , Hence follows that the analys tical determination of indium the ferrocyanides of li= thium and sodium are to be preferred to the ferrocyani= des of potassium, rubidium, and cesium A method for the determination of indium by means of potentiometric titra= tion with sodium ferrocyanide was worked out. Diphenylamine

Card 2/4

Determination of Small Lumntities of Indian by Titrimetric and Photometric Methods

75-13-2-7/27

was used here as indicator. Diphenylamine is oxydized in acid solutions under the influence of oxydizing agents to colorless phenyl behaldine and then to violet diphenyl=benzidine (Ref. 5). In to a great extent acid solutions a part of the diphenylbenzidine can be oxidized, before all diphenylamine is transformed into diphenylbenzidine. It was found that sulphuric acid is best suited for the titration of indium. In a solution of 5% of H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub> a

stable and sufficiently intensive coloration is formed after 2 - 3 minutes. The best results were obtained in a concentration of 0,02-0,005 g indium in a solution of 50 ml. Small quantities of chlorides and sulfates do not disturb the determination, the coloration of the indicator is, however, formed much more slowly. Oxalic acid reduces to a small extent the coloration, phosphoric acid disturbs. Disturbing cations are chromium, tungsten, acid disturbs. Disturbing cations are chromium, tungsten, acid disturbs. Coloration, cobalt, aluminum and tin show diphenylamine also zinc, cobalt, aluminum and tin show colorations, the disturbing influence of these elements

Card 3/4

Determination of Small quantities of Indium by Titrimetric and Photometric Lethods

75-13-2-7/27

can, however, be eliminated by addition of citric acid. Furthermore the authors worked out also a photometric method of determining small quantities of indium. In the case of adding a solution of potassium ferricyanide and diphenylamine to a diluted solution of an indium salt a coloration is produced the intensity of which is proportional to the concentration of indium. A solution of sulfuric acid of 5% is best suited as medium. The smallest quantity of indium which can be determined this way amounts to 4.10 g in a solution of 25 ml. Be, Ca, Hg, La, Cd, Ga, Ti, U, Th, Al, Co. Ni. In and In do not disturb the de= termination. In presence of zinc the coloration is produced sooner and to a greater degree, it corresponds, however, after 10 minutes to the normal coloration of the solution without foreign ions. Cr. Ni, Cu. Fe and Tl disturb. There are 7 tables and 5 references, 3 of which are Soviet. Institut obshchey i neorganicheskoy khimii im. N. S. Kur= nakova All SSSR, Moskva (Moscow Institute of General and Inorganic Chemistry imeni N.S. Kurnalov, AS USSR)

ASSOCIATION:

SUPPLEMENT:

December 29, 1956 1. Indium-Determination analysis

3. Photometry 4. Diphenylamine-Applications

2. Indium--Volumetric

Card 4/4

SOV/75-13-4-6/29 Ponomarev, V. D., Tananayev. I. V. AUTHORS:

Investigation of the Formation Reaction of Mixed Ferrocyanides of Copper and Alkali Metals by a Potentiometric Method TITLE: (Izucheniye reaktsii obrazovaniya smeshannykh ferrotsianidov

medi i shchelochnykh metallov potentsiometricheskim metodom)

Zhurnal analiticheskoy khimii, 1950, Vol. 13, Nr 4, pp. 417-PERIODICAL:

422 (USSR)

The potentiometric titration of ferrocyanides, which nowadays is applied with varying success in the determination of a whole ABSTRACT:

series of metals (Ref 1), has one shortcoming. The position of the end point frequently is dependent on the kind of the alkal: metal which forms the cation of the ferrocyanide and also on the concentration of alkali metals in the solution. Knowledge of the mechanism of the formation reaction of an inscluble mixed ferrocyanide would disclose new possibilities of the analytical application of ferrocythides. For this purpose it is indispensable to investigate one relation between the com-

position of the mixed ferrocyanides and the presence of one or the other alkali metal in the solution, and its concentration.

The present paper deals with potentiometric titration of corpe Card 1/3

sov/75-13-4-5/27

Investigation of the Formation Reaction of Mixed Ferrocyanides of Copper and Alkali Metals by a Potentiometric Method

ions by  $[Fe(CN)_6]^{4-}$ . Despite a series of published articles on this problem (Refs 3, 4), no satisfactory potentiometric method of titrating copper by ferrocyanides has hitherto been known. In all of these investigations it is titrated by  $K_4$  [Fe(CN)6], however, the possible influence of other alkali metals being present on the titration was not investigated. In some of the papers reference is made to the lowered solubility of the mixed ferrocyanides of copper in dependence on the ion radius of the alkali metal which is contained in the correspond ing sediment (Refs 5-7). The authors of the present paper investigated the system consisting of the ions Cu2+ and Me<sub>4</sub>[Fe(CN)<sub>6</sub>] (Me = Li, Na, K, Rb, Cs). The redox-potentials were determined on a potentiometer of the type  $\pi$  -6. It was found that common  $\text{Cu}_2[\text{Fe}(\text{CN})_6]$  is produced in the titration by ferrocyanides of lithium and sodium. In presence of ions of the remaining alkali metals, however, mixed ferrocyanides develop: K4Cu 10 [Fe(CN)6]6, Rb4Cu4 [Fe(CN)6]3, and Cs2Cu [Fe(CN)6]. Among

Card 2/3

SOV/75-13-4-6/29

·Investigation of the Formation Reaction of Mixed Ferrocyanides of Copper and Alkali Metals by a Potentiometric Method

the potentiometric methods of titrating copper the titration by rubidium ferrocyanide or by the ferrocyanides of the other alkali metals in presence of rubidium salts is the most suitable one. The way of carrying out the investigations based on redox-potentials is described in detail. There are 3 figures, 3 tables, and 8 references, 6 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION:

Moskovskiy inzhenerno-fizicheskiy institut (Moscow Engineering Physics Institute)

SUBMITTED:

May 29, 1957

1. Titration—Materials 2. Iron cyanide—Chemical reactions 3. Copper—Chemical reactions 4. Alkali metals—Chemical reactions 5. Metals—Determination

Card 3/3

TANANNYEV, I.V., akademik, prof.; SHAPIRO, L.M., kand.khim, nauk

Phototurbidimetric titration of cobalt ions with rubeanic acid.

Shor.nauch.rab.Bel.politekh.inst. no.63:159-163

(MIRA 12:4)

(Cobalt--Analysis) (Oxamide)

**@** 

Tananayev, I. V., Academician 5(0) AUTHOR:

sov/30-59-1-30/57

TITLE:

News in Brief (Kratkiye soobshcheniya) Congress of Austrian

Chemists (S"yezd avstriyskikh khimikov)

Vestnik Akademii nauk SSSR, 1959, Nr 1, pp 117 - 118 (USSR) PERIODICAL:

ABSTRACT:

- n October 15 until 18, 1958 in memory of the 100th Andversary of Auer von Welsbach (Auer fon The congress was held Vel'sbakh) who is well-known for his research work in the field of the chemistry of rare elements. The symposium which took place in the course of the Congress of Austrian Chemists was devoted to the survey of achievements in the field of division of rare earth elements as well as to the research of their properties and the viscous elements and compounds. Apart from the reports delivered by western scientists only L. Wolf: and I. Massoni (both from the German Democratic Republic) gave a report. Wolf dealt with problems of complex formation and their utilization in the emanation of rare earths and Masson's reported on the separation of large quantities of rare earths by cationites with trinitryl acetic acid serving as extractor.

card 1/1

SOV/78-4-1-20/48 5(2) Tananayev, I. V., Lyutaya, M. D. . AUTHORS: I. On the Mixed Hexanitritonickelates of Lanthanum and Potassium (I. O smeshannykh geksanitronikeleatakh lantana i TITLE: kaliya) Zhurnal neorganicheskoy khimii, 1959, Vol 4, Nr 1, pp 97-102 PERIODICAL: (USSR) Solubility in the system  $La(NO_3)_3 - K_4 \left[Ni(NO_2)_6\right] - H_2O$  was ABSTRACT: investigated at 25°. The solid phases separated out were analyzed and the thermograms of these compounds drawn. The solubility curves indicate the gradual formation of three solid phases with a rise of K4 Ni(NO2)6 content. The following solid phases are formed:  $K_6La_2[Ni(NO_2)_6]_3$ ;  $K_{21}La_5[Ni(NO_2)_6]_9 \cdot H_2O$ ;  $K_5La[Ni(NO_2)_6]_2 \cdot H_2O$ . The individuality of these compounds was proved by their thermograms. The thermograms of  $K_6La_2[Ni(NO_2)_6]_3$  show an endothermic effect within the temperature range 220-265°. Thereby the color of the salts changes from brown to black. The thermograms of Card 1/3

SOV/78-4-1-20/48

I. On the Mixed Hexanitritonickelates of Lanthanum and Potassium

 $K_{21}La_5 [Ni(NO_2)_6] 9 \cdot H_2 0$  show two endothermic effects. The first effect at 130° indicates the dehydration of the salt. The second one at 230-270° indicates the decomposition of the salt. The thermogram of  $K_5La[Ni(NO_2)_6]_2 \cdot H_2 0$  shows an endothermic effect at 130° indicating the dehydration of the salt and an endothermic effect at 230-250° indicating the decomposition of the salt. The solubility of  $K_5La[Ni(NO_2)_6]_2 \cdot H_2 0$ 

in KNO $_2$  solutions (1-7 mol/l) was investigated. It was found that at the same time salting out takes place whereby the solid initial phase is changed to  $K_6La_2\left[\text{Ni}\left(\text{NO}_2\right)_6\right]$ 3. Rare earths can be separated by KNO $_2$  solutions by fractional crystallization of their mixed hexanitritonickelates. There are 6 figures, 4 tables, and 2 references.

Card 2/3

AUTHORS:

Tananayev, I. V., Lyutaya, M. D.

II. On Mixed Hexanitritonickelates of Praseodymium and Neodymium (II. O smeshannykh geksanitronikeleatakh prazeodima i neodima)

PERIODICAL:

Zhurnal neorganicheskoy khimii, 1959, Vol 4, Nr 1, pp 103-109 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

Solubility in the systems Pr(NO<sub>3</sub>)<sub>3</sub>-K<sub>4</sub>[Ni(NO<sub>2</sub>)<sub>6</sub>]-H<sub>2</sub>O and

 $Nd(NO_3)_3-K_4[Ni(NO_2)_6]-H_2O$  was investigated at 25°C. In the first system the phases  $K_21^{\rm Pr}_5[Ni(NO_2)_6]_9$ .  $H_2O$  and  $K_5^{\rm Pr}[Ni(NO_2)_6]_2$ .  $H_2O$  are gradually formed. The second system also shows the gradual formation of two solid phases:  $K_{21}^{\rm Nd}_5[Ni(NO_2)_6]_9$ .  $H_2O$  and  $K_5^{\rm Nd}[Ni(NO_2)_6]_2$ .  $H_2O$ . The thermograms were drawn and are shown in the figures 3, 4, and 8, 9. The

507/78-4-1-21/48

Were drawn and are shown in the figures 3, 4, and 8, 9. The solubility of K<sub>5</sub>Pr [Ni(NO<sub>2</sub>)6] 2.H<sub>2</sub>O and K<sub>5</sub>Nd[Ni(NO<sub>2</sub>)6] 2.H<sub>2</sub>O in KNO<sub>2</sub>, solutions (1-7 mol/1) was investigated. It was found that

Card 1/2

SOV/78-4-1-21/48

II. On Mixed Hexanitritonickelates of Praseodymium and, Neodymium

the solid phases thereby change to  $K_{21}^{Pr}_{5}[Ni(NO_{2})_{6}]_{9}^{H_{2}O}$  and  $K_{21}^{Nd}_{5}[Ni(NO_{2})_{6}]_{9}^{H_{2}O}$ . There are 10 figures, 8 tables, and 1 Soviet reference.

SUBMITTED:

August 2, 1958

Card 2/2